

THE CITY OF RATION TO HER PORTALS TO VETERANS IN BLUE

Seventh Formal Visit of the
Army of the Union to
the Capital.

MEET HERE TO CELEBRATE
HALF CENTURY OF PEACE

Commander-in-Chief Palmer, Accom-
panied by 300 Veterans, Arrives
by Special Train.

Commander-in-Chief Palmer and his staff of national officers are here. More than 15,000 veterans are here. Washington, the home city of the nation, has for the seventh time opened her arms wide in welcome to the brave "Boys in Blue." Camp Matthew G. Emery has been formally turned over to the uses of the semi-centennial celebration of peace. The Forty-ninth National Encampment of the G. A. R. "is on."

Lieut. Col. David J. Palmer reached Washington early this afternoon on his "Red, White and Blue" special, made up in three sections, bringing about 300 veterans from western states to the re-union. He expressed gratification at the elaborate preparations made in careful detail for the convenience of the old soldiers. He is confident that this historic celebration will be the best attended since the monster assemblage here in 1892.

Back to the city they saved from invasion—back to the seat of government they braved danger to maintain—back "home" have come from all points of the compass and from all distances the time-thinned army in blue, which grows dearer to the people of the United States as its numbers dwindle at the rate of nearly 34,000 each year. Back they have come to what is most truly the soldiers' monument—the Nation's Capital.

Col. Palmer Arrives.
Col. Palmer's special train reached Washington, several hours late, at 2:16 a.m. after an afternoon of travel. The train was composed of three Pullman cars, the first of which was the headquarters of the command. Col. Palmer, with other officers, arrived at the hotel at 10:30 a.m. The train was met by a number of veterans and their families. The train was met by a number of veterans and their families. The train was met by a number of veterans and their families.

Visitors Arriving Hourly.
All of today incoming special trains added their hundreds and hundreds of old soldiers, with aging frames, to the hundreds of their battle comrades who arrived yesterday. The train was met by a number of veterans and their families. The train was met by a number of veterans and their families. The train was met by a number of veterans and their families.

Sons Honor Sires.
The youth of Washington, those now of the same age as were the "Boys in Blue" when they slung a drum strap over their neck or shouldered a musket, are paying honor and respect in a most practical way to the old soldier guests—the honor of service. One thousand Boy Scouts and several hundred High School Cadets are at the Union station, at Camp Emery and detailed to all headquarters, assisting in every way possible to make the veterans comfortable and to help them to find their old comrades-in-arms, many of whom have not met for fifty years.

Camp Emery Formally Dedi-
cated as Headquarters of
the G. A. R. Encampment.

TENDER OF THE BUILDING
MADE BY WILLIAM V. COX

Impressive Ceremonies Attend the
Unfurling of Stars and Stripes.
Welcoming Address.

With the breaking out of the Stars and Stripes, the presentation of the Emery building to the G. A. R., the acceptance on the part of the Grand Army, dedication of Camp Emery, brief addresses and the singing of "America," the big building at 2d and C streets northwest, formerly occupied by the bureau of the census, and for this week the official headquarters of the Forty-ninth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, was formally turned over to the uses of the veterans.

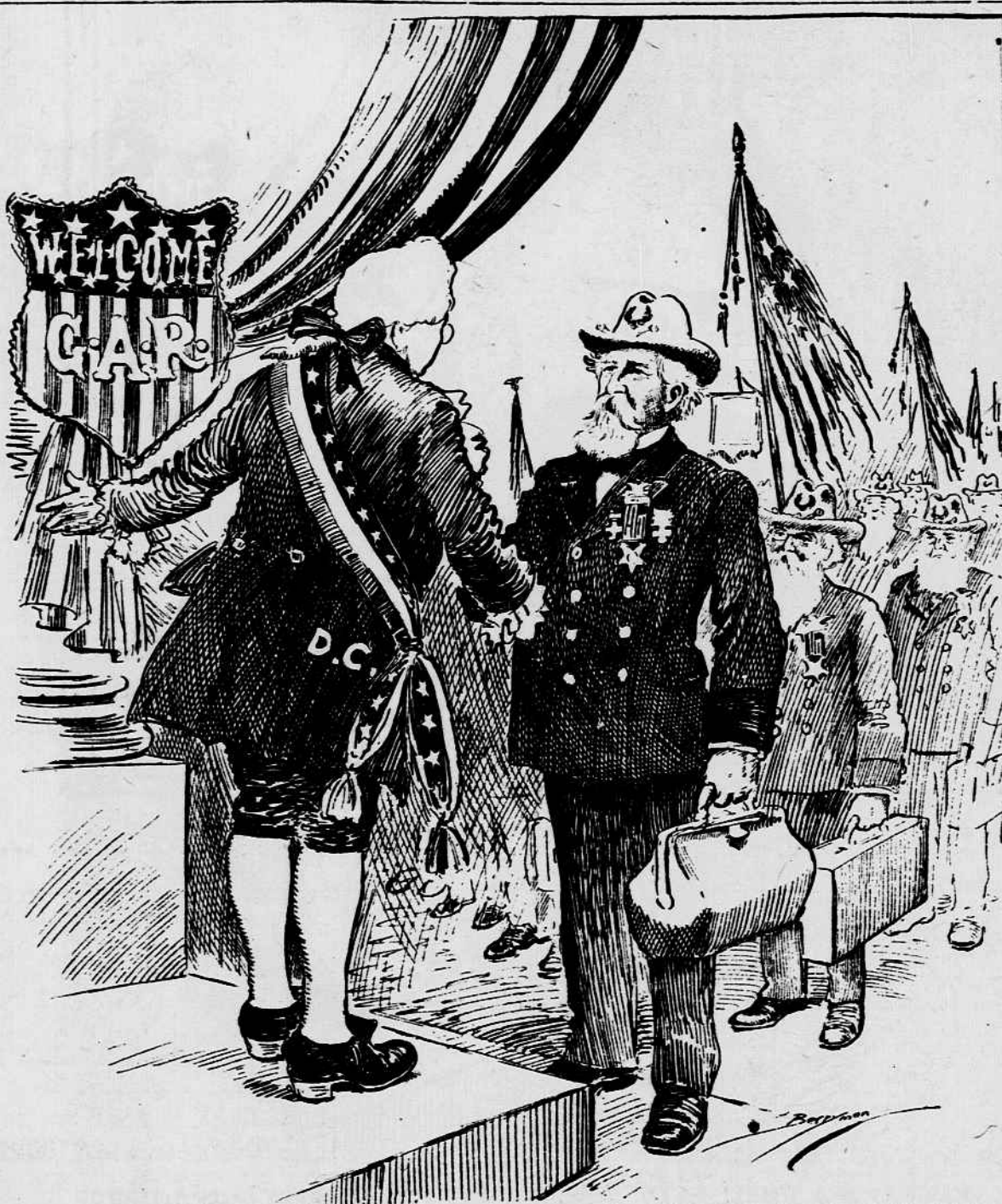
The dedicatory ceremonies, short but impressive, were held on the south steps of the building, and were participated in by representatives of the heirs of Matthew G. Emery, in whose honor the camp has been named; by members of the various committees in charge of the encampment and others, and were held in the presence of hundreds of blue-clad, slouch-hatted veterans, many of whom participated in the grand review and the historic parade on the Avenue at the close of the civil war.

Ceremonies of Presentation.
Scheduled to begin at 9 o'clock this morning, it was only a few minutes later when Harrison Dingman, chairman of the ceremonies, called the audience to order and introduced William V. Cox, representative of the heirs of Capt. Matthew G. Emery, who in the names of the heirs, presented the building to the G. A. R. In his remarks Mr. Cox spoke of the troubled days of 1860-61, when Matthew G. Emery and others took the initiative, crystallized the loyal sentiment and organized the nucleus of the "home guard" that helped to preserve the nation's capital to the present day.

Mr. Cox said:
"I am requested by the members of the family of the late Matthew G. Emery to say as their representative that it gives them genuine pleasure to tender the free use of this immense building to the Grand Army of the Republic for its forty-ninth encampment."

These men, the protectors of the Capital in '61, realizing that the safety of Washington depended on their valor, performed their duties like veterans. These men, the protectors of the Capital in '61, realizing that the safety of Washington depended on their valor, performed their duties like veterans. These men, the protectors of the Capital in '61, realizing that the safety of Washington depended on their valor, performed their duties like veterans.

These volunteers from the District of Columbia, nearly three thousand in number, under that splendid organizer, Gen. Charles P. Stone, were on duty when Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated. They guarded the public buildings, the White House, the Capitol, and the Treasury and property of the government. They were at the front for days, no Union troops being between them and the enemy.



PRESIDENT'S TRIBUTE TO VETERANS.

To enable the employees in the government service to join with the citizens of the District of Columbia in showing honor to the veterans of the civil war on the occasion of the parade of the Grand Army encampment, which is to take place on Wednesday, September 29, 1915, it is hereby ordered that the several executive departments and independent government establishments in the District of Columbia, including the government printing office and the navy yard and station, be closed, and all clerks and other employees in the federal service in the District of Columbia, except those who may for special public reasons be excepted from the provisions of this order, or those whose absence from duty would be inconsistent with the provisions of existing law, are hereby excused from duty on that day.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.
The White House, September 27, 1915.

DEPARTMENTS TO CLOSE WAR SHARES REACH NEW HIGH RECORDS

President Orders General Holiday
Wednesday for All Federal
Employees.

President Wilson this morning signed an executive order giving a holiday in all government departments and bureaus on Wednesday, the day of the G. A. R. parade, an unusual tribute to the men who assembled in Washington to commemorate the historic parade that followed the close of the civil war. Not in many years has a President issued an executive order shutting down the machinery of the government for a similar occasion. The executive order will be communicated to the heads of departments in sufficient time to permit the closing.

The White House grounds today were full of visitors, including large numbers of veterans in uniform. The building was closed for some time pending renovations for the coming winter season, but the President today ordered it reopened so that all visitors to the National Capital might have a chance to see the residence of their chief executive.

Mr. Wilson will be out of Washington tomorrow. He will leave early tomorrow morning for Princeton to cast his vote in the primaries in that state for legislators and local officers generally. Secretary Tumulty will accompany him and vote in Jersey City. October 19 the state will vote upon an amendment to the constitution permitting woman suffrage. The President has indicated that advocates of woman suffrage will at that time know how he feels on the subject. He has informed delegations of suffragists who have visited him since he has been in the White House that he considers woman suffrage a matter for the individual states and not one for the Union. It is generally believed that he will vote for the amendment, although he will write no letters and make no speeches.

FAIR BUYING SEASON STARTS OFF TODAY

Blasts of Whistles and Honking of Horns Mark Opening of Mercantile Event.

TEN THOUSAND BALLOONS BEARING PRIZES SENT UP

Judges of Window Displays Will Have Difficulty in Making Awards.

Amid the blasts of steam whistles, sirens and auto horns, the fall buying season in Washington was officially inaugurated at 9 o'clock this morning. When the hands of the big clock in the post office building tower pointed to that hour, a signal was sent out from the headquarters of the Retail Merchants' Association in The Star building which started the activities in connection with the trade inaugural in all sections of the city. At more than sixty-five mercantile establishments of various kinds throughout the National Capital, window displays, which had been in the course of preparation for several days, were then unveiled.

From windows and rooftops of a number of stores in the downtown section of the city, and from the four daily newspaper offices, 10,000 balloons were liberated. To each balloon was attached an order worth from 50 cents to \$10 at various business establishments.

The engineers at several of the large office buildings, and at lumber mills and other industrial establishments, had full and complete control of their boilers when the hour of 9 o'clock rolled around. Scores of whistles and sirens were sounded for a period of five minutes.

Weeks had been spent in preparation for the fall buying season by officers and members of the Retail Merchants' Association. Reports received at the office of Secretary Charles J. Columbus indicated that everything had gone off without a hitch.

Window Dressing Contests.
Show window displays, the like of which never before had been seen in this city, were put on view with the sounding of 9 o'clock. A window-dressing contest is one of the features of the fall buying season, and practically every big establishment of the National Capital has entered the contest.

The judging of the windows started at 10 o'clock. The judges are the advertising managers of the four Washington daily newspapers. They are: The Evening Star, advertising manager of The Star; Ralph Goldsmith, advertising manager of The Post; and Charles J. Columbus, advertising manager of The Herald and J. R. Hamilton, advertising manager of The Times.

The judges met with Secretary Charles J. Columbus at the Merchants' Association at 10 o'clock and discussed the contest. The judges will meet again at 12 o'clock to discuss the contest.

Two troops of the 5th Cavalry will drill on the White Lot directly south of Executive Mansion at 3 p.m. Welcome to the Grand Army will be signified by the firing of a salute by the Washington Signal Corps at 7 p.m.

Reception at Camp Matthew G. Emery at 7 p.m. President Wilson will address the Grand Army and the veterans of the civil war. Admission by card only.

Three silver cups have been provided for the winners by the Retail Merchants' Association. A fourth cup has been provided by the Washington Shoe Dealers' Association. The cups will be presented to the proprietor of the retail shoe establishment having the best window display. For the dresser of the window, the shoe dealers' association has provided \$10 in gold.

The show window feature of the fall buying season has resulted in keen competition among the window dressers of the city. Yesterday the majority of them spent the entire day in the windows arranging things. The services of several expert dressers were needed to help them in their work. The window dressers are engaged in the competition. Among them are department stores, jewelers, haberdashers, shoe stores, hardware stores and other establishments.

The liberating of the balloons this morning was a lively scene in the downtown section. The balloons were about eight inches in diameter, and of various colors. They were attached to strings which were held by a force of workmen who were engaged all of Sunday filling the balloons. This morning the balloons were sent up from the building, where an air compressing apparatus was available. This morning the balloons were sent up from the building, where an air compressing apparatus was available.

Weather conditions were ideal for the event, the wind being just strong enough to carry the balloons the desired distance from the point where they were liberated. The balloons were then carried on their way by the wind. The balloons were then carried on their way by the wind. The balloons were then carried on their way by the wind.

ALLIES PRESS ATTACKS ON THE WESTERN FRONT; GERMANS DRIVEN BACK

Claim Greater Gains in Two Days Than During the Past Year of Trench Warfare.

PARIS, September 27, 2:45 p.m.—The new offensive movement is continuing along the entire front in Champagne. The war office announces today that further German positions have been occupied. The announcement also says that gains in the Artois region, in northwestern France, have been maintained. There is intense cannonading between the Meuse and Moselle and in Lorraine, on the part of both allies and the Germans.

GREATEST GAINS OF A YEAR.

LONDON, September 27, 1:20 p.m.—In two days the French and British have gained greater results than in the preceding twelve months of fighting since the battle of the Marne. With upward of 20,000 German prisoners in their hands and something like thirty guns, without counting machine guns, and with a formidable breach in the German line, the allies apparently have their long-expected offensive movement well under way. The advance has been general, and its effect is emphasized by the fact that on the eastern front a substantial gain for the Russians is recorded.

Petrograd states that the army of Gen. Ivanoff has won a striking victory over the Germans and Austrians in the southeastern theater, where 1,000 prisoners are said to have been taken.

Belgians Taking a Part.
The Belgians also are taking a prominent part in the new offensive movement. Their official announcement reports the capture of a German post on the right bank of the Yser, with the consequent evacuation by the Germans of adjoining trenches.

It is believed in London that the new move in the west will again bring the Germans face to face with the necessity of making a choice between the two fronts, as was done earlier in the war. Military writers point out that the Russians are now holding the Austrians and Germans on a front of 700 miles, while the presence of nearly 2,000,000 men in the field makes it impossible for the Germans to advance in France. This, they say, must increase the perplexities of the German general staff, and react immediately on any plans which may have been formed for new attacks in the south or southeast.

Effect in the Balkans.
The feeling of optimism in London is enhanced by the political effect which the successes of the allies appear to have had on the Balkan states. Dispatches from Sofia indicate that Bulgarian diplomats are eager to convince the allies that mobilization of the army was not prompted by hostile motive.

The latest official news from Petrograd is interpreted here as showing that the Russians are distinctly in a better position. This seems to be true even in the region of Divinsk, where the Germans have been making headway. The German attack now seems to be slackening.

Notwithstanding the successes of the allies, England is not blinded to the fact that the Russians are not yet in a position to push the Germans from positions honeycombed with trenches. Nevertheless, the allies have passed to the offensive they have before them a problem the serious nature of which is fully recognized here.

Jubilation in London.
London received the news of the successes of the allies on the western front early Sunday afternoon, and it spread rapidly by means of extra editions of the newspapers. In the hotels, clubs and churches great joy was shown. In many instances the churches turned their evening services into meetings of thanksgiving.

The morning newspapers today employ the biggest type they have used during the war in telling of the progress of the British and French troops. Editorially they greet the news with enthusiasm and express relief for the victories after months of waiting. Some of the newspapers are giving gratification to the public by publishing the names of the week-end casualty lists they publish this morning, giving the names of 192 officers and 2,874 men who have either been killed, or wounded or are missing.

Further Losses Certain.
The editorials announce the realization that the pushing forward of the British and French troops means further heavy losses, but all of the writers welcome the move as proving that the German position is becoming untenable. "Whatever may be the final issue of the war," says the Times, "it would have carried a message of hope to the British people. The nation needs cheering and the present occasion seems to have afforded a suitable opportunity. Presumably the British are being pushed to the limit of their endurance. The bayonet did most of the work."

The proportion of dead to wounded and prisoners was large. What was left of entire companies threw up their hands at the sight of the deadly execution by the Zouaves. The general impression of wounded men brought from the field is that the affair of Berthe is only a beginning of the French effort. Parisian received news of the victory soberly. The newspapers issued unusually large editions, official bulletins were read from the stages of theatres last night, the orchestras playing the "Marseillaise." There were no other public demonstrations. A report was spread that many trains carrying wounded soldiers were arriving in the city.